to the confidence and support of the public, and ak in their behalf a renewal of the liberal pat nage for so many years extended to us. We respectfully request all those indebted to a any account, to make early settlement. We Il have an Agent at the old Counting Room irch street, opposite the Post Office.

J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

To the old subscribers of the UNION AND AMERI tan, and the Nashville Patriot.

We have made arrangements with the forme crietors of these two papers to carry out their stracts for all unexpired subscriptions, to the exent of the amount still due. Persons falling in this category will please no

fy us at once of their names and Post Office ad

and us their receipts, upon which we will ento heir names with the proper credit and forward the paper according to their direction. Address "Proprietors of the Union and Ameri-

TO OUR PATRONS.

We ask the indulgence of our patrons for a few days until we can get our house in order. The ION AND AMERICAN establishment has been zen sized, and it will take some days to get our ooks and the different departments of the office

us from time to time. By and by the Usua ND AMERICAN will find its way to your 'door, and e trast to your heart, as in other days, Many of our country friends will not receive th sper until we are notified of the amount due m, and the post office to which it should now

We will gladly receive any suggestions from ose who advertise with us that they may deen it proper to make. We will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all, and to make ourselves useful to those who soose to favor us with thier patronage.

NORTHERN OBDURACY.

The New York Tribune of the 2nd inst. in referring to the ratification of the constiie Legislature of North Carolina, with but ix dissenting voices, says enough Southern gislatures are in session, if they but follow the example of North and South Carolina. pronounce the doom, and make certain the death of slavery, and adds that but two re such ratifications are needed.

The Tribune has been able, consistent, ersistent and, to a greater degree than many its kind, honest in the advecacy of its political views. We have always respected he sincerity which it exhibited, however widely we may have differed from it in opinion. The statement above, appearing in ts columns, has suggested the train of re nark which follows, because while proclaimog such facts as the ratification of the conutional amendment by Southern legislatures, it advocates a policy in regard to the othern States, which betrays, on its part, a deep-scated hostility-a spirit which refuses to be appeased, and which, if contimued, must involve protracted delay to the pacification of the country, and most serious consequences to the future harmony of the sections. Indeed it perpetuates sectional , and these, every true well-wisher of cople desires to see obliterated. The bune is a representative journal, exerting

course, when at variance with the facts, at a itical exigency like the present, is detriatal in the extreme to the public inter-Lett. It knows, as do all its colaborers in the work of preventing the restoration of the Union, that the Southern States and their people, are sincerely desirous to re-establish

ver form it manifests itself. We entreat he union of all the States under the Conbe people of the dominant party North to tion; that they have accepted, and maiscard it, and adopt the conciliatory sugsted a willingness to honestly abide by the estions of the President. He is anx of the late civil contest, and to conform to ous, as are the people of whom he is one, the changes it has made necessary-even hat the gates of strife and discord in reations in their organic laws involving gard to this question, shall be forever closed. al changes in their social and labor sys-Ie tells them that the great achievement-It knows they have surrendered cher tenets of their political faith. For he emancipation of slaves—is enough for re present; and that man must be possessed d, so anxious have they been to yield f a devil of hate and kindred passions, who nce to the power of the general govloes not see that all social and industrial ment so recently exercised against them problems, and race relationships, will best

sitions in the Union, that they have almost abjured their right of thought open the deep feeling excited by the late strug de, and their ready acquiescence in all the equality in the Union, have illustrated in a marked manner, that pervading love of orranized and well regulated government which characterizes the Anglo-American peo ple, and commended their course as a specle of admiration to the civilized world.

The Tribune, and those of its ilk, cannot

feet ignorance of these things, for they are een of all men who do not look through undiced eyes, or who are not wilfully blind. ts refusal to admit the import of the fact ated in its columns in regard to North and outh Carolina, and other Southern States, daits demand, notwithstanding these and her like facts, for their exclusion from Conress, and indefinite retention in a condition territorial vassalage, will produce the in sence in the minds of all candid men, that this great and vital matter, it is obeying behests of party, rather than the dictates patriotism - that it is serving faction and t the country-that it has not honestly at art, a genuine love of republicanism, and at equality before the law, which it so ve-

been complied with. The Southern States have elected their Senators and Represenently professes. It is indeed a suggestive sight to see this tatives to Congress, and President Johnson, teat apostle and high priest of antithrough his message, has brought them to veryism, looking wistfully and trustthe doors of the two housest and has there to the legislatures of Southern left them with this simple declaration: "Here summate the extinction of it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate. very-the work for which it seemed to Oixe, and move, and have its being, and at Representatives, to judge, each of you for his position to meet the enemy and fortifies the same time, clamoring for exactions upon vourselves, of the ELECTIONS, RETUENS AND m which will proscribe them into depen- qualifications of your own members," ent provinces ;-in one breath, hailing and ental and irrepealable law, what, in its ceive and consider the subject in the form

pirg for legislation at their hands, which all accomplish, and make fixed as funnion, is the summum bonum, and in andenying these same States and people ight to participate in the framing of ander which they are to live. One would supposed that this act, if none other, have melted the Tribune's obdurate that if surrendering armies, repealing about this phase of the question. The resolifving secretion ordinances, and repudebts incurred for the prosecution of lution agreed upon in their caucus, and ing that it will result in the postponement of ar against the government, were in its which will be found in the first insufficient propitiation to offended auy, yet, that this rolling of the stone over day's proceedings published in another r on their behalf. But no! its cry

nat school of public men called radicals, tled to be represented in either House of Conwhether they be in the South or North, and gress." In the meantime "no member shall guage when we characterize it as a base and | the so-called Confederate States, and all pa- | elected him. unworthy spirit, whatever the incentive pers relating to the representatives of said which prompts its indulgence.

We have yet to see or hear urged, one

subject the President also speaks wisely.

is sentiment are ever prating of republican

hile they are subjecting nearly one half of

e people of the republic to the operation

the executive and judicial functions of

ne government, and denving them all voice

either knows its business, nor how to do it.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

aceting of Congress, perfected a plan for

he full and complete restoration of the

Southern States to their proper relations un-

ler the general government. As individ-

uals, we were required to conform to the

terms of his proclamation of amnesty of the

29th of May last. As States, we were re-

the ordinance of secession, abolishing slave-

ry and repudiating all debts growing out of

the "so-called" rebellion. We were also

required to adopt the amendment to the

Federal Constitution, proposed by Congress,

to the effect that slavery or involuntary ser-

vitude, should never exist again in any part

Practically all these requirements have

Johnson and the Constitution to the mere

In fact they have but little or no concern

of these States.

What could be more revolutionary than valid reason against the readmission of the Southern States to their former and rightful such action as this? Where can they find status in the Union. We have neither time | the shadow of authority for a dominant manor purpose now to elaborate the many co- jority to seize the reins of government and gent reasons, which, from the outlook of sit in judgment upon what States are, and enlarged patriotism, are presented in its what are not "entitled to be represented in sons for thus spreading before the public eye favor. We have heard much twattling the Congress" of a government of which, actions these sacred mementoes, is thus told; about their failure to recognize the cording to their own theory, as well as our rights of man-which means simply present concessions, all are equally members? As citizens of States within the Union we that they have not advanced to the puritan standard of ideas about the negro | bave been held ameinable to Federal laws race, and that they cannot admit, with their | As offenders against that Union, in our insuperior knowledge of the subject, that a coldividual capacity, we have been held to no ored freedman, recently emancipated from a count, and required to so alter our State slavery, which according to these same per- Constitutions as to remove all difficulties fectionists, was the most degrading and bruto future harmony. As part and parcel of tifying ever tolerated, is immediately fit for that Union we are required to pay taxes and the high duties of an American citizen. But perform all other duties to the government even those who sincerely entertain this fan- in the same manner that the States of tastic opinion, have no right to make it the the North are required. It is not pretended ground of excluding millions of white peo- by this Congress that we are out of the ple who do not hold it, from the privilege the pale of the Union. It is not admitted of full participation in the government. We that we have ever been. It is not pretended have heard much too of a necessary period that we are any thing less than States. of probation-that disloyalty so flagrant as When and where then, we ask, has there that shown by the Southern people, requires | been a bolder, a more flagrant, a more defitime to be purged away—that it would be ant usurpation of power? Where an act msafe to admit men, recently so forgetful of more revolutionary in its character? their duties, into the councils of the nation The withdrawal of the Southern States and one zealous advocate of the exclusion estem, the Chicago Republican, has even gone o far as to assert, that a "miraculous change"

even in the light of those who view it from a Northern stand-point, was not so gross a usurpation of power; since in the one inshould first overcome the entire mass of stance the act was based upon theories long in the Southern people-a something per- dispute; whilst in the other it is but a haps, which human agency alone could no open usurpation, in direct conflict with their effect-a baptism from on high with the own theory, and with nothing to support it waters of unalloyed loyalty-a complete but the naked MIGHT of a tyrannical majority, mocking and buffeting a disarmed solitical regeneration and new birth. With such impracticable nonsense we have not the and powerless minority.

States shall be referred to said Committee

without debate."

natience to deal courteously. It is beneath Supposing all that is charged against the the dignity of serious refutation. We have action of the Southern States in seeking to heard also, of States having forfeited their separate from the Federal government be true; true, that they acted without warrant tatehood-that they could not secede, but a the attempt, they could and did commit in the Constitution; true, that they sought suicide, and that they have fallen into a ter- to dissolve the Union. And suppose that it itorial condition, there to remain, until it | was a crime. Does that justify the very shall suit the sovereign pleasure of congres- States who opposed it and who put it down, sional conditores imperiorum, to reconstruct in turning around and committing a greater them. But the President in his recent mes- crime? Are we to have no Constitution in sage, argues at length the indestructibility future because, perchance, one section, in the of States, and the proposition is so clear, opinion of the other section, went counter to that none but a purblind fanatic can fail to that instrument in their desire to have a admit its truth. These and other sophisms and separate government?

fooleries, equally vapory, we have heard, but The Southern people are tired of strife not one substantial reason for longer delay- They want peace, and if they cannot have ing the complete restoration of the Union in the old government restored they would welall its parts and functions, and giving that come any sort of government that their rulquiet to the public mind on these questions. ers may choose to give them, so that it is which it so much needs. Every month, nay definite and tangible, in preference to the every week, that this desirable consummamere loose, unbridted whims and possions of a cold, selfish, cruel and tyranical party.

tion is deferred, is fraught with peril-not the peril indeed, of another revolution, but We cannot believe that the President with his antecedents, his sense of justice, his one which will surely infect republican liberty, if it does not entirely transform the avowed determination to uphold the Consticharacter of the government. Upon this tution, the rights of the States and the rights ot the citizen under them, can fail to be Closely examined it will be found that the pposition to the restoration of the Southern he necessity for a bold effort to protect the states to their due and equal position in the government against a conspiracy more treaanction of law making, is born of and sanable to free institutions in America than used in that fanatical anti-slavery agitation, the revolutionary effort of the Southern States which, for years before the conflict of arms, to secure a separate nationality. was so baneful to the peace of the country.

And it is propagated by the same men, and THE PRESIDENT AND THE RADICALS. the numerous retainers whom the hope of po-It is evident that the people of the South, ical and peceniary profit by the war, have and the more conservative portion of the added to their train. All the various theo-North, are troubled with the apprehension es of reconstrution so-called are the outthat the President may compromise too far rowth of this sentiment—a sentiment which with the imperious demands of the blind as become infuriated by its constant appeal and reckless majority which, unluckily, compassions, and corrupt, because it has been apelled to resort to every kind of means sustain itself. And yet the exponents of m, and the Declaration of Independence

pose the present Congress. We acknowledge that we are more hopeful. No one-not even the bitterest enemy of the Presidentever questioned his sagacity. Having conidence in his purpose to adhere to the policy he has laid down for his administration, we cannot, therefore, suppose that he will dally with the avowed enemies of that policy, fur ther than is necessary to get the advantage

n the greatened essential republican right of taking the laws. It is this sort of absurdity The New York Herald, its editors and cor and injustice which seeks to substitute itself espondents, are generally unreliable. The for the wise and healing measures of an enfollowing, however, from its Washington corespondent, we believe correctly typifies the In the interest, especially of the people for endition of affairs and the feeling of the hom we speak, and for the good of the President relative to the South: whole country, we protest against the HE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S

onger prevalence of this spirit, in what-POSITION. It is very evident that the recent despate s of the President to his Provisional Gov ernors in the South are misunderstood hose despatches are not to be interpreted indicating a want of confidence in the uthern people; nor are they prompted b feeling that the South has not manifested e right spirit. On the contrary, the Pres ent has full confidence that the right irit exists; but he has seen the extreme deney of some portions of Congress, and is desirous that the South shall put itself a position that will materially assist him the North, while combatting with the exreme measures of the radicals. This is the rue interpretation of the despatches asking ettle themselves, without the interference of the Southern people to pursue a certain ourse in their conventions and Legislatures overnment, when its policy is to be dieta-The strength of the President and the result ed by an officious philanthrophy which of the contest, if there is a contest between im and the radicals in Congress, depend in a great measure upon the tone of the South et them reform it altogether, and as they ern people. If the latter manifest a dispoare victors, let them exhibit that wisdom ition to be dictatorial or exhibit bracoade which makes victory complete, and crowns cio, they will render it impossible for the THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT VS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON, preparatory to the

resident to earry through his reconstruction policy and will strengthen the extreme men of the party. It is idmitted by everybody that everything looked favorable for the admission of the Louisiana delegation last year up to the time that a member of that delegation asking admission, assaulted Mr. Kelly, from Philadelphia, and that that act alone settled their petition for admission adversely This is appropos to the point. Mr. Johnson's power in Congress depends upon the tone of the South. If he can stand by his present policy and retain the confidence of the great bulk of the Southern people, there is no doubt of the final result before Congress. quired to amend our organic law, repealing But if the tone of the South, and the dispo sition manifested by the public men the such that the President, in order to stand by and protect them against extreme measres of the radical faction in Congress, is bliged to cut loose from his Northern base, he at once becomes Tylerized and is powerless to aid the South in readjusting that see ion. It is therefore important that the outhern people, in their conventions, Leslatures and the applications of members for admission to Congress, should exhibit sposition that will enable the President to dorse their course without outraging the al Union sentiment at the North. This an important point. This is the true exanation of the despatches of the Provismal Governors indicating that their posiion would be strengthened by adopting

e is disgusted or dissatisfied with them, but fore the battle commences. QUALIFICATIONS of your own members,"
which is in accordance with the power given them by the 5th Sec. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution.

It will be seen from this view that the result of this contest with the radicals will depend upon contingence which may arise from time to time. If they sail out in a bold course and attack the President, as marked to the purpose of explanation or debate on pending amendances. the weapon and the materials to carry his presented them by the President. They are point. But suppose, for instance, that some of the Southern representatives in the midst not willing to be restricted by President of the struggle put on imperious airs and commence to make threats, or bluster about, sonsideration of the "elections, returns and the tables will be turned and the radicals qualifications" of these Southern members. | will be successful. There is a strong indication that the extreme men of Congress will take every possible step to goad Southern representatives on to that very point, know-

uch and such measures. It is not because

subsequently adopted in the House, and reorganization. Keep your temper is therefore the best instruction that can be given to representatives from the South. The public must also make up their mind onth of slavery's sepulchre would at column of this paper, provides for a jointhave converted the Tribuse into an inr on their behalf. But no! its cry enquire into"—not the elections, returns and qualifications of the Southern members—but the policy of the North, the negroes or anything of that nature will be magnified and as much made out of it as possible. These

proffers, and to reject all sacrifices on the so-called Confederate States of America, and this consideration of these facts that the art of the Southern States, is shared by all report whether they or any of them are catimessage and present it in a more modified form, which has caused the impression that generally prevails to-day that he will be in and we think we do not use too strong lan- be received into either House from any of harmony with the party in Congress which

THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.

This is one of the oddest books printed in a long while. It is the publication of a wife (socalled, as Bill Arp would say) of the love letters received by her during a long courtship. The delicacy of the book may be questioned, but its interest cannot. The rea-

"The late Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic ex a memorr embodying 134 of Dr. Raine's letters.
The Doctor's family interposed to prevent the publication of the memoir and letters, and agreed to pay the lady the interest of the money left her and a sum down to repay her expenses: but they having failed to keep the agreement, the publication is now made in order to vindicate the character of the lady."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Day's Proceedings.

Organization of the House.

Southern Delegates.

The Clerk Ignores the Entire

Protest by the Opposition.

The Senate met at 12 oclock, noon, and wa

called to order by Mr. Foster, President pro ten PRAYER. The Rev. Dr. Gray, the Chaplain, then offered the following prayer: Glory be to the name of God that the Republi

Glory be to the name of God that the Republic still lives, the nation survives, and the country is safe. Glory be to Thy name that our heroic efforts have been crowned with victory, so that the desolations of war have ceased and the ground no longer shakes beneath the tread of armed men. Glory be to Thy name that we are permitted to recognize God in the dispensation of His providence and His grace in dealing with us. We blees Thee and thank Thee that the statue of Freedom looks down upon our Canital and man are existence. aroused to the importance of the crisis, and the unanimous acquiescence of our people, and command the respect of the nations of the earth vened may be pre-emimently sanctified to on Bless the President of the United State i the Ministers of State associated with him i hority. Imbue them with wisdom and strengt adequate to their great responsibilities, that the principles of our free and glorious Government may be established upon an everlasting basis, and some come Thou ancient of days and reign over us orever. Amen.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Foot presented the credentials of Mr. Luke, Poland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the cath of Mr. Collamer of Vermont.

The credentials were read, and Mr. Poland tool CASE OF SENATOR STOCKTON-A PROTEST.

Mr. Wright presented the credentials of Mr. Stockton as Senator elect from New Jersey. Mr. Cowan presented a protest against the re-uption of Mr. Stockton, signed by the members of the New Jursey Logislature, alloging that Mr. Stockton did not receive a constitutional major-ty of votes, which was necessary to his election The protest was ordered to be laid upon the ta-le for the present, and Mr. Stockton was duly tern into office.

ROTIVE FRANCHISE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMN Mr. Wade presented a bill to regulate the Elecor Franchise in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides that from and after its passes, every male citizen of twenty-one years of, who is a citizen of the United States, a resint of the District for six months, and never nvicted of an infamous crime, shall have the

he bill was ordered to be printed. THIAL BY JURY-COLORED JURGES. Mr. Sammer introduced a Lill to preserve the sight of trial by jury, which provides that granuries shall consist one-half of persons of Arrica lescent in sections where one-sixth of the population are Africans, and the same proportion is

petit rarius where the matter relates to any injuries inflicted by a person of African descent upon a person not of such descent, or vice versa; amprejudice against such African race is made ground of challenge and exclusion from such The bill was ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED OATH FOR LATE RUBELS. Mr. Summer introduced a bill prescribing as both to maintain a republican form of govern can form of government in the State of which m an inhabitant, and in the Union of the Unite man inhibitian, and in the Union of the United state; that I will at all times recognize the incloseduble unity of the Republic, and will always discountenance and resist may endeavors treak away or secole from the Union; that I will eve my influence and vote at all times to sustain an enational credit; that I will always discountenance and resist any attempt, directly or indirect to readulate or nectaons either in any partect. l strive to maintain a State government com tely loyal to the Union, where all men shall en oy equal protection and equal rights.
"Each oath shall be preserved, and if falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and in addition to the present penalty for that crime, he shall forfeit his right to hold office,"

This was ordered to be printed.

PUNISHMENT FOR INFRACTIONS OF THE CONSTITU TIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Summer offered a bill to enforce the Const nment not execeding 10 years, or both, at th tion of the Court : and it shall be no defenriets jurisdiction in cases growing out of it to the nited States Courts. This was ordered to be printed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT. Mr. Summer introduced a bill to give the right of suffrage to persons of color in the District of Co-lumbia, which was ordered to be printed.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. Mr. Summer introduced a joint resolution, pr posing to amend the Constitution so as to mak voters, instead of population, the basis of repre-centation in Congress,

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Mr. Summer introduced a concurrent resolution celaratory of the adoption of the Constitution mendment abolishing Slavery, Mr. Brooks said the gentleman from Pennsylva jia understood the purport of the ancient maxim at language was given to us to conceal our idea hat language was given to us to conceal our ideas. The proper time to which the gentleman alfuded was in anticipation of the Message, in order that he gentleman might throw himself in opposition is it to place before the country a quasi condem-nation of the President. He (Brooks) was not the President's vindicator, except where the record should be presented on principles in accordance with his own. He moved that the gentleman from

with his own. He moved that the gentleman from Tennessee be allowed to present his credentials as a member elect from the State of Tennessee, and that his name be placed upon the roll.

Mr. Stevens—I rise to the point of order that the motion is insulmissable, the motion for the election of Speaker now being in order.

The Clerk ruled that was a good point of order, Mr. Maynard—I appeal to the gentleman to listen to me for a few minutes. ten to me for a few minutes.

Mr. Stevens—I cannot yield to any gentleman who is not a member of this body.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) obtained the floor, for the first step to organization. The Clerk hold that that had no freference to

THE PERVIOUS QUESTION. Mr. Stevens moved the previous question. On the motion to proceed to the election of Speaker Mr. Johnson proposed to submit a motion which could take precione of the motion of his colleague. Mr. Steevens. Helwished to move that the name of the gentleman from Tempessee, who holds the credentials, be placed upon the roll.

The Clerk decided the motion out of order. The House, under the operation of the previous question, agreed to the question of Mr. Morrill, that the House now proceed to the election of speaker.

PLECTION FOR SPEAKER. a spirit which leads it to refuse all 'the condition of the States which formed the are all the contingencies, and it may be from Mr. Brooks responded; When the rentleman knows me better in the House, he will always find

The result of the rice voce voting was as follows:

he Clerk a Committee to conduct the Speaker to be Chair, upon reaching which he delivered the following address: THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

regarded with interest by the people for whom it regarded with interest by the people for whom it is to legislate. But it is not unsafe to say that nillions more than ever before, North, South, Cast and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its first session to-day with an ear and solicitude unequaled on similar occ-he past. The XXXVIIIth Congress of thrown the constitutional State Governments in many State, it is your to malure, and count learnation which, with the concurrence of such a bas so of enduring justice as will guarantee all necessary safeguards to the people, and to afford what our magna charta, the Declaration of Independence, proclaims is the chief object of Government, protection to all men in their unalienable rights. [Applause.] The world should witness in this great work the most inflexible fidelity, the most carnest devotion to the principles of libery and humanity, the truest patriotism, and the wisest statesmanship. Men by the hundreds of thousands have died that the Republic might live. The emblems of mourning have darkened the White House and the cabin alike. But the fires of civil war have melted every fetter in the our banner that paled when the States they represented arrayed themselves in arms against the nation, will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before. [Applause.] Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of His hand, I enter again upon the duties of this trying position, with a heart filled with gratitude to you for the unusually flattering manner in which it has been bestowed, and cheered by the hope that it betokens your carried support and assistance in all its grayer re-

pordial support and assistance in all its grave re-sponsibilities. I am now ready to take the outl of office prescribed by law. THE OATH ADMINISTERED. Mr. Washbarne (III.) the oldest consecutive member of the House, then administered the eath of office to the Speaker, and the latter then ad-ministered the same oath to the members, who presented themselves by delegations for that pur-

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN. Mr. Wilson (Iown) asked leave to offer the following resolution:
That the persons herein named are hereby de-clared officers of the House of Representatives for the thirty-ninth Congress, and until their succes-sors be duly elected, viz: Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodenow, Doorkeeper, and Josiah Gwin, Pastmaster.
Objections coming from the Democratic side, Mr. Wilson moved a suspension of the rules.

Objections coming from the Democratics
Mr. Wilson moved a suspension of the rules.
Mr. Randalf (Penn.) desired to say some on hi le wished to vote for candidates not named at resolution. He therefore asked leave to off other list. Mr. Wilson declined to yield the floor. Mr. Randall unsuccessfully moved that the res ution lie upon the table when the question hav

ing been taken the resolution was agreed to by a vote of ISS Yeas against 35 Nays. The affirmative vote was the same as that given for Mr. Colfax except that Mr. Baker on the last ecasion did not vote.

The respective officers thus declared elected by resolution were then sworn into office. RULES ADOPTED.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Illinois) the Rules of the House of the Thirty-eight Congress were adopted as the rules of the present House ntil otherwise ordered.

Mr. Washburne also offered a resolution, which Air. Washburne also offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that a committee of five, consisting of the Speaker and four members named by him, be appointed, to whom shall be referred the rules of the House, with power to report at any time such amendments as shall be deemed proper. READY FOR BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Washburne it was ordered hat a message be sent to the Senate informing from that a quorum of the House have assem-oled, have elected the Hon. Schuyler Coffax, peaker, and are now ready to proceed to busi area that a committee of three be appointed by the House to join such a committee on the part the Senate to wait on the President, and in-rm him that a quorum of both Houses have as-mbled and are now ready to receive any comnication he may be pleased to make, The Speaker appointed as the Committee or we part of the House, Mossis, Washburne (III.) rooks, and Kelley. ALABAMA AND THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Washbarne sent up the following to the Clerk's table, which was read; Cierà's table, which was read;
"Montionier, Ala., Dec. 4, 1855.
"Te Hon. William H. Sewarn;—The Amendment is adopted by an overwhelming vote. I will send you an authenticated copy at an early day.
Please see that Alabama is announced as the twenty-seventh State.

L. E. Parsons." Applause followed the reading of this dispatch. SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens offered the following joint resolu-Resolved, (by the Senate and House of Repre-matrives in Congress assombled, That a joint on mittee of fifteen shall be appointed, nine o hom shall be members of the House and six o the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition the States which formed the so-called Confeders States of America, and report whether they or a of them are entitled to be represented in cit; House of Congress, with leave to report at a time by bill or otherwise; and until such repo-diall have been made and finally neted apon congress, no member shall be received in t Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) objected to the introduction

of the resolution. When Mr. Stephens moved a suspension of the rules and this question was determined in the affirma-Mr. Dawson asked for a postponement of the resolution till after this week. CITIZENS OF LATELY BUBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. Summer introduced a series of resolutions lectartory of the duty of Congress, especially in espect to the loyal citizens of the States lately in abellion. CONDITIONS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED.

Mr. Summer introduced the following:

Revolved, That in order to provide proper guarantees for security in the future, so that peace and prosperity shall surely prevail and the plighted faith of the nation shall be preserved, it is the full duty of Congress to take care that no State declared to be in rebellion shall:

allowed to resume its relation to the Union until after the satisfactory performance of five several conditions, which conditions precedent must be submitted to a poronditions precedent must be submitted to a pop-dar vote and be sanctioned by a majority of the people of each State respectively, as follows: The complete re-establishment of loyalty as

sions, and the complete enfranchisement of all zens, so that there shall be no denial of rights citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law.

The rejection of the Rebel debt, and at the same time the adoption in just proportion of the National debt and the National obligations to Union soldiers, with solemn pledges never to join in any measure, direct or indirect, for their repudiation, or in any way tending to impair the National credit

for er race. The choice of citizens for office, whether State The choice of citizens for office, whether State or National, of constant and undoubted loyality, whose conduct and conversation shall give assurance of peace and resonciliation.

Resolved, That, in order to provide these essential safeguards, without which the National faith will be imperiled, States cannot be precipitated back to political power and independence, but they must wait until these conditions are in all resusers foldibles. li respects fulfilled. WESTERN BILLS.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi diver at St. Louis; also, a bill to reimburse the tate of Missouri for expenses in calling out and quipping militia, &c. DAILY SESSIONS.

Mr. Foot moved the adoption of an order that he Senate meet every day at 12 o'clock, which PREEDOM FOR SOUTHERNERS. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to maintain the reciom of the inhabitants of the States declared o be in insurrection, which was ordered to be

ADJOURNMENT. At 12½ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 1, when it reassembled and directed the Secretary is inform the House of its organization. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. CALLING THE ROLL. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the late House, an nounced at noon: The hour having arrived for the meeting of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-minth Congress, the Clerk of the late House will proceed, as required by law, to read by State

d to respond to their names.

TENNESSEE. When the State of Tennessee was reached, Mr daynard of that State, holding in his hand a pa-er, desired to make a remark, but the Clerk ob-seted, saying there could be no interruption of he call.

Mr. Maynard—Does the Clerk decline?

The Clerk—I do.

The calling of the roll of members having been sumpleted. Mr. Maynard again rose, but was over-uled by the Clerk.

It was then announced that I73 members had over-universel to their name.

nswered to their names. Mr. Morrill moved that the House new proceed the election of a Speaker. Mr. Maynard, before that was done wished to Mr. Maynard, before that was done wished to say a few words.

Mr. Stephens called him to order.

Mr. Stephens called him to order.

If The Clerk informed Mr. Maynard that he could not recognize any centleman whose name was not on the roll.

Mr. Brooks of New York hoped the motion would not prevail until it was settled who were members of this House, and whether the gentleman from Tennesses who held his credentials in his hand, was entitled to be heard. He trusted the House would not proceed in any revolutionary step like this without bearing from Tennessee; for if Tennessee is not in the Union and is not a loyal State, but her citizens as a allers and foreigners, by what right does the President of the United States occupy his place as the White House? He repeated he trusted the gentleman would have the privilege to be heard; for if the procedent now proposed by established, the Clerk would, in effect, give law to the House merety by areitrary with, and thus make he House merely by arbitrary will, and thus make nself omnipotent. Mr. Wentworth called the gentleman to order. The Clerk said the gentleman was proceeding in

GESTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Brooks, re-uming, said it was known to

> DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERS NEW Mr. Washburn (III.) reminded the House that, n the occasion to which the gentleman referred, he Clerk put the names of the two Louisiana tembers on the roll. They did not vote for peaker, and the House some time after refused Mr. Brooks—That was after the Speaker was

hosen, Mr. Washburne—They were never members Mr. Brooks—But they gave their votes a order except a motion to organize by the el ion of officers.

Mr. Brooks-I trust the gentleman will not b

Mr. Brooks—I trust the gentleman will not be impatient. I would say to him, strike, but first hear. The action of the clerk is to be carried on without debate. In the whole history of the country, and throughout the revolutionary period, there is no record of violence more flagrant than that which is proposed to be visited on the minority of the House by the exclusion of 57 Representatives, and that, too, without debate. I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania at what period he will infroduce the joint resolution which was approved in the Republican caucus? I hope he will inform us.

Voices—Don't tell. Don't answer him.
Mr. Stevens—Oh! I have no objection to answering. It will be introduced by me at the propertime. (Laughter ami applance.)

The Speaker said the motion would be in order if the previous question has not been demanded.
Mr. Dawson moved that the resolution be faid on the table, which was decided in the negative.

BILLS NOTICED. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) gave notice of a bill to revive the grade of General in the United States army.

Mr. Orth gave notice of a bill to amend the Con stitution so as to apportion Representatives in Congress occording to the number of legal voter in each district. RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

the table, which was decided in the negative.

The House then passed the joint resolution by the following vote; Yeas, 123; nays, 35.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia; Be it enacted, dec. That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be, and the same is hereby stricken out; and that from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of colors. SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Mary-and in force in said District, and all ordinances of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, incon-istent with the provisions of this act, are hereby

Mr. Niblack asked leave to offer a resolution that, pending the consideration of the subject, the acmiers claiming seats be admitted to the floor of he House.

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

Washington Items.

Washington, Dec. 5.-A Republican Senatorial caucus was held to-day, when a committee was appointed to arrange the standing committees of the Senate. There will be but few changes and none in the chair was an informal meeting to-day of several conservative Republican Senators for the appointing a joint committee of the two Houses, to whom all matters relating to the admission of the B. admission of the Representatives from the South should be referred. That resolution. they say, will be strongly opposed and will notpass without material modification.

These Schators will oppose it on the ground hat it puts the Senate in minority by allowg them only six members, while the Hon as nine, thus placing them entirely in the twenty-three Representatives from the South who presented their credentials to the Clerk. Tennessee seven, Virginia seven, North Car-olina five, Mississippi three and Louisiana one. None of the other States have preented their credentials and it is not likely hat they will when they learn the action tolay of the Republicans in Congress.

The Louisiann delegation called upon the President to-day, and had a very interesting nterview. The President informed them hat he had done all in his power to bring Louisiana within proper relations with the Federal Government, but that the admission of the Representatives from that State was a question for Congress alone to decide. Special to the Tribune.]
Washington, Dec. 5.—The question will

now come, whether the Representatives who an take the test oath, from States that have been in rebellion, and which are recognized by the Executive Department of the Government, as States having legitimate civil govermuents, shall be admitted to seats; and upon this we apprehend there will be a division of opinion among those who thus far count themselves supporters of the Administration.

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